Gazette of the United States.

[No. LXXVIII.] SATURDAY JANUARY 9, 1790. [Publiſhed on Wedneſday and Saturday.]

THE TABLET.

No. LXXVIII.

"People never miſapply their economy ſo much, as when they make mean proviſion for the education of children."

THE eſſay, contained in this and the two following numbers of the Tablet, points out ſome of the moſt uſual defects of country ſchools. It was written by a young gentleman, ſome years ago, who in travelling through the country ſaw, in a very forcible light, the evils he has deſcribed. The author calls it one of his juvenile performances; but the remarks are judicious, and the expreſſions clear and pointed. It is hoped it will prove entertaining to the reader.

"THOUGH man is ſaid to hold the loweſt rank in the intellectual ſyſtem, he is ſtill ſuppoſed to have a ſoul, whoſe powers are ſuſceptible of endleſs progreſſive improvement. We come into the world with minds totally unfurniſhed with ideas; but, like white paper, capable of receiving and retaining any notions, good or bad, which education or accident firſt happens to impreſs. The perverſe actions of men demonſtrate the danger of imbibing wrong ideas and forming bad habits, and the difficulty of correcting or removing them afterwards. This conſideration ſhould make thoſe who ſuperintend the education of children, particularly cautious that their firſt inſtructions ſhould be the beſt. To cultivate the faculties of the human mind, and to enlarge and improve its powers has ever been conſidered, by the civilized part of mankind, as an object of the utmoſt concern. The general inſtitution of ſchools in this country is a full proof that its inhabitants are convinced of their utility and importance. But from fear of expence, from want of intereſt, from careleſſneſs, from ignorance, or from ſome other cauſes, it happens that moſt of the ſchools amongſt us are under very defective regulations. They are placed on ſo diſadvantageous a footing, that the deſign of parents, which is to give their children the beſt education with the leaſt expence, is unfortunately defeated. Having attentively obſerved the defects which attend the common method of education, and being fully convinced that much money is expended in that way to little effect, I am induced to make a few remarks on the ſubject. My obſervations are calculated more particularly for the common ſchools in the country.

In the firſt place, I would obſerve that the houſes built for ſchools are very inconvenient, very expenſive and ill adapted to anſwer the end for which they are intended. The deſign of an houſe ſeems to be to ſhelter us from the inclemency of the weather; and one would think, that to erect a building that would not anſwer this purpoſe, is to miſpend time and to laviſh away money. But the ſchool-houſes in the country are, ſome of them at leaſt, ſuch wretched thin ſhells, that in extreme weather, the largeſt fire that can be built in them will not render children comfortable, at any diſtance from it. Beſides, the extraordinary quantity of wood, which muſt neceſſarily be conſumed, in ſuch houſes, is a conſideration that ought to have influence in a country, where wood is in ſo great demand. There is another ill conſequence of more importance, though leſs attended to by people in general; which is, that ſuch ſchools are leſs beneficial to the children. If the maſter keeps them at their buſineſs, where they ought to be kept, at a diſtance from the fire, they ſit ſhivering with cold and never look on a book; and if he permits them to croud round the fire, they will puſh and abuſe each other, and the maſter's ears will be ſtunned with the din of endleſs complaints. The moſt that a maſter can do, at ſuch a time, is to prevent and redreſs theſe petty injuries; and he may think himſelf happy to do that to ſatisfaction. In ſuch an houſe, where a child has no higher ambition than to get warm, it is folly to expect he will receive much benefit. As parents ſend their children to ſchool for ſome other purpoſe than merely to keep warm, the houſe ſhould be ſo comfortable, that they can have no need to approach the fire. A maſter might than govern them with much leſs difficulty, and his inſtructions would be attended with better ſucceſs. Brick houſes are much to be prefered, not only as they are cooler in ſummer, and warmer in winter, but becauſe they are leſs liable to accident and damage from miſchievous boys.

Children ſhould likewiſe be furniſhed with drawers, locks and keys, where they might lay their books and papers in ſafety: Otherwiſe they will be obliged, as is too much the caſe, to throw them down upon a table or a bench, where they may be undeſignedly bruſhed off, trodden on, and tore to pieces. When I mention drawers, I ſuppoſe that children have books at ſchool; for thoſe that have none will have no need of drawers. Nothing but the abſolute impoſſibility of obtaining books will render negligence in this reſpect excuſeable. How odd does it appear to ſend a child to learn to read, without a book, in expectation that he will be furniſhed by others! Would not a man appear exceedingly ridiculous and fooliſh, who ſhould go into the field to work without tools? And if he ſhould go, in expectation that his neighbor would furniſh him, I dare ſay there is not a perſon who would not laugh at him.

It is an ill judged piece of economy to ſupply children with implements for writing, that are bad or indifferent. Coarſe paper, pale ink and flawy quills are the common fare of lads, while they are learning to write. The expence in the firſt inſtance is leſſened by ſuch pitiful proviſion of materials; but they are deareſt in the end, even if it ſhould be practicable to make improvement in writing, under ſuch diſadvantages. This practice ſhould not be continued, but the articles uſed at ſchools ſhould be the beſt that can be procured. The pupil ſhould have nothing to diſcourage him; and I appeal to every perſon who is accuſtomed to writing, how vexatious it is to write with a bad apparatus. The tables uſed at ſchools in general are too low, and they are often ſo rough that paper cannot be kept ſmooth. This is another inconvenience that hinders the ill-fated lad from making progreſs. It will occur to every perſon, who has tried the experiment, that writing-deſks are preferable to tables. Paper, lying horizontally, expoſes the perſon, who writes, to an aukward ſituation, and if this mode is perſiſted in, by one who writes much, it will injure his health. Such remarks may apper trivial, but they are of much greater importance, than will, at firſt view, be imagined.

(To be continued.)

What tones, when genius ſtrikes the lyre!

Extract from the New-Year's *wiſh of the Carrier of the American Mercury.* [Hartford.]

"FAIR LIBERTY, whoſe gentle ſway
Firſt bleſt theſe ſhores, has croſs'd the ſea,
"To viſit *Gallia*, and inflame,
"Her ſons their ancient rights to claim.
"From realm to realm ſhe ſtill ſhall fly,
"As lightning ſhoots acroſs the ſky,
"And tyrants her juſt empire own,
"And at her feet ſubmit their crown.

"Go, tell your country, ſhe is ſtill
"Heaven's care; and happy, *if ſhe will.*
"But all muſt firſt their ſtation fix,
"Nor craze their ſkulls with politics;
"His proper calling each purſue,
"And thus his worth and wiſdom ſhew.
"Let ſailors tempt the watery *main.*
"And peaſants urge the *ſoil* for gain;
"The merchant at his *counter* ſtand;
"The artiſt keep his *tools* in hand;
"The cobler ply his *laſt* and *awl*;
"To patch old *kettles* tinkers bawl;
"Smiths at the *forge* their temples rub;
"The cooper rattle round his *tub*;
"Aſtronomers makes *almanacks*;
"And *pills* and *purges* leave to quacks;
"Wiſe pedagogues their *pupils* teach,
"The parſon be content to *preach.*

FROM THE GEORGIA GAZETTE.

THE FEDERAL OATH.

"I A. B. do ſolemnly ſwear (or affirm) that I will ſupport the Conſtitution of the United States."

FEDERAL OATH.

THIS oath is very ſimple, and yet there is a hue and cry raiſed againſt it. Whether *ignorance* or *deſign* generated the objection I know not. It is, however, objected, that "this oath obliges the oath-taker to comply with and obey *all the laws* of Congreſs, although ſome of thoſe very laws may be ſo framed as to deprive the citizens of their breeches and petticoats, and other *civil* rights and privileges to which they have a natural or a federal claim."

This is ſo ſtrange a ſophiſticated inverſion of the words of the oath that ſomething beſides ignorance appears to have had a ſhare in the inverſion; for *their* true intent and meaning do not paſs *her* comprehenſion. The Conſtitution of the States, and the laws of their Congreſs, are *inherently*, as different as the aforeſaid articles of dreſs; and, as decency moſt poſitively commands all her ſubjects to cover their nakedneſs, ſo does this oath poſitively oblige all Federaliſts (who take it) to expoſe the nakedneſs of that law which has any thing in it contrary to the Conſtitution.

Should it ever, unhappily be the curſe of theſe States, to have a Congreſs, weak and wicked enough to enact laws everſive of one ſingle ſection, or even clauſe of the Conſtitution, the Members of that Congreſs, by enacting ſuch laws, will betray the great truſt repoſed in them by their fellow citizens, and conſequently become traitors to the States. Can *folly* conceive, or *credulity* believe, that this oath enjoins obedience or ſupport to ſuch laws? As well may you believe that the robber, who knocked you down, and took your money, did the one to relieve you from care, and the other to cure you of the headach.

We ſhall here, perhaps be told of the *excellencies* of Jealouſy, which (ſay its advocates) is a certain preſervative of our liberty, and has done ſuch great things for our political welfare, that it is boldly aſked, What has it *not done?*

Be it even ſo, my good trumpeters; but, in running over the beadroll of your guardian's virtues, you forget, or paſs unnoticed, ſome of her moſt remarkable atchievements.

This patro-theos, or tutelar ſaint, of yours, had well nigh wreſted Independence from the States: They were floating, in a tempeſtuous ſea, on the laſt plank of the wreck, and, to prevent ſinking, they were forced to ſolicit aid from their new alliance: By this aid, it is true, they were enabled to regain the ſhore of ſafety; but the requiſition left a *foul ſtain** upon the States; becauſe, in the beginning, an army ſufficient for the great purpoſes of the Union might have been raiſed, and kept complete to the end of the war: But, it ſeems, this tender eyed guardian of our liberty could not behold a *ſtanding army!*

Such, Jealouſy, are thy mighty works! for which let the United States extol thy glorious name, and the inhabitants thereof obey thy wiſe commands?

From theſe premiſes, then, this concluſion is clear, that *jealouſy is an excellent centinel, but a very bad commandant.* Arm it, then, as a centinel ought to be armed, at all points; but make it forever obedient to the orders of Reaſon, which the SUGREAT PREME hath been pleaſed to make Commander in Chief in the Republic of Man.—If you ſupercede, or diſobey this great commander, inſtead of laurels you will ſecure to yourſelves diſgrace, perhaps ruin.

In the delightful realms of Hymen, if Jealouſy be ever admitted, it turns to bitterneſs the choiceſt ſweets, poiſons the delicious banquet, and revels in miſchief like a devil unchained: So likewiſe, in the world of politics, if it ever gain the aſcendant, it throws every thing into a ferment, deſtroys mutual confidence, and rages like Lucifer, with all his imps at his heels.

The dignity, the order, the happineſs, of ſuch a government, are obvious; and, if they enchant the wiſe and good, where lies the wonder?

But tho ill-founded jealouſy, or jealouſy contrary to reaſon, ſhould be conſidered, as in fact it is, the fruitful ſource of evil, yet it is by no means prudent or ſafe to repoſe on the pillar of ſecurity, when the ax is laid to the root.

The advice of Apollo, "All extremes avoid,"† merits general adoption; though ſhort, it is comprehenſive, and applies to every caſe; for all extremes are vicious, and there are certain boundaries on neither ſide of which is it poſſible to avoid error.‡ It is the region of Folly, and amidſt the infinite variety of her flower-ſtrewed paths there is not one in which the man of rectitude can walk.

Such a country as this of Folly's, is that in which Jealouſy reigns ſupreme: Yet this difference ſhould be obſerved: In the ſuite of Folly, Malice is but rarely ſeen; but, in the ſuite of Jealouſy, there are numberleſs ſpirits as malicious as old Belzebub can make them.

Scorn then, my countrymen, to commit yourſelves to ſuch a ruler: Conſult Reaſon, and hearken to the voice of Experience. A Conſtitution all-perfect and complete is not to be expected, and a Legiſlature inſtantly reprobate to every good work, for which it was created a Legiſlature, is not to be apprehended: Like the Lindamira Indamora of Scriblerus, they are both *out* of nature.

But ſuppoſe the worſt, however improbable it may be; ſuppoſe that, contrary to the uſual progreſs in villainy, you ſhould have a Legiſlature that ſhall violate their oaths as ſoon as taken, and pounce with the rapidity of an eagle upon your precious *quarry*, yet why deſpair of the Commonwealth? Such conduct might and ſhould alarm you: But, if you will be but juſt to yourſelves, I mean, if you will be but true to your oath, much miſchief they cannot do to the States; for, you being their political creators, you have in your own hands an effectual remedy: *You can clap an extinguiſher upon them, and put them out.*

A FEDERALIST.

NOTES.

* *This remark applies only to the troops of France: Her ſhips were eſſential; for a naval force it was not in the power of the States to eſtabliſh.*

A ſtanding army! Was there ever a more abſurd idea conceived even by Folly? *It was to* ſtand *only during the* conflict, *and that, every one knows, is neceſſary to inſure ſucceſs.*

† *Medio tutiſſimus ibis.* Ovid.

‡ *Eſt modus in rebus. Sunt certi denique fines, &c.*

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, *October* 17.

ON Wednesday the 14th, a deputation from the Jews of Alsace and Lorraine desired to be heard on the persecutions to which they are subject; and after some debate, being admitted to the bar, presented the following

ADDRESS.

"GENTLEMEN,

"IT is in the name of the eternal author of justice, and of truth; in the name of that God, who, by giving to all the same rights, hath prescribed to all the same duties; in the name of humanity, outraged for so many ages, by the ignominious treatment which the unfortunate descendants of a people the most antient of all have undergone, in almost every country on earth, that we this day come to conjure you to vouchsafe to take their deplorable destiny into consideration.

"Every where persecuted, every where despised, and though always held in subjection, never rebellious; among all nations, objects of indignation and contempt, though deserving toleration and pity—the Jews whom we represent at your feet, have ventured to hope, that, in the midst of your important labours, you will not reject their prayers, you will not disdain their complaints; that you will listen with some degree of feeling, to the timid remonstrances which they dare to form in the bosom of that profound humiliation in which they are buried.

"We should waste your time, gentlemen, by enlarging on the nature and justice of our claims. They are recorded in the memorials which we have submitted to your inspection.

"May we be indebted to you for an existence, less miserable than that to which we are condemned! May the veil of obloquy, which hath covered us so long, be at length rent from our heads! May men look upon us as their brethren! May that divine charity which is so particularly recommended to you, extend also to us! May a complete reform take place in the ignominious institutions by which we are enslaved; and may this reform, hitherto so ineffectually desired, which we now solicit with tears in our eyes, be the work of your labor, the gift of your country!"

The President returned for answer:——

"THE grand principles to which you appeal in support of your demands, do not permit the Assembly to hear them with unconcern. The Assembly will consider your request, and be happy to restore your brethren to tranquility and happiness; and of this you may inform those whom you represent."

The committee of enquiry reported, that they had found no proof of the charges against the Baron de Bezenval, and moved that he be discharged. The motion meeting with opposition, the Duke de Liancourt offered to pledge himself for the Baron's appearing to take his trial, if required.

M. de Mirabeau proposed appointing a new committee, to collect the proofs against the prisoner. which were sufficient to support a charge of high crimes against him, in order that he might be tried by the new tribunal, to be established by the constitution. But the number of persons in custody for similar offences, and the expence of guarding the Baron, induced the Assembly to resolve,

"That the *Chatelet* of Paris shall be authorised provisionally, to institute and prosecute to judgment, criminal processes against all persons accused of, or in custody for, treason."

LONDON, *Nov.* 5.

In consequence of the number of prisoners held in custody in the goals of Paris, for various crimes, M. de la Fayette made a virtuous and seasonable attempt to reform the criminal process in favor of the culprits. At his instance the representatives of the Commons of Paris sent a deputation to the National Assembly, requesting them to confirm a resolution, which they had come to for granting the accused the right of chusing their own counsel—that the prosecution should be public—that persons accused should have the right of furnishing proofs of their innocence; and that sentence should be given with the consent of a majority of the Judges on the bench. The National Assembly referred this application to a committee of seven.

An extraordinary mode of depredation was practised a few evenings since upon a gentleman that was going through Stepney-fields between six and seven o'clock. He was accosted by a person of genteel address by his moving off his hat, and telling him that as he believed that the trifle he lent him at the last Epsom races, had slipped his memory, he should thank him now to repay it. The gentleman, struck with surprise, protested that he had never been there! but was prevented from proceeding, by the coming up of another confederate, to whom, as the first appealed, he swore he remembered the Gentleman and the circumstance perfectly well, when two other shabby looking fellows coming up likewise, the gentleman being intimidated, thought it prudent to say he recollected something of the debt, which they being pleased to say was three guineas and a half, he suffered them to take it within a few shillings, [all he had about him] after which, wishing him a good evening.

A manuscript, said to be found in the Bastile, asserts, that the man with the iron mask, was Lewis de Bourbon, Count de Vermandois, born the 2d Octo. 1667, of the Duchess of la Valliere.

A Hint.—A friend to humanity begs to inform the public, that in the dangerous case of pins swallowed by accident, swallowing one egg, undressed, and in the course of an hour after another, is an infallible remedy for carrying off the pins, if done immediately after they have been swallowed, *i. e.* before the pins have worked themselves into the coats of the stomach.

The King of the Two Sicilies, the oldest Monarch in Europe, is yet the youngest man in it who wears a crown, except Selim IIId. and Lewis XVI. He has been a King since the year 1759, and was born in 1751, so that he has worn a crown ever since he was eight years old.

His father, the late King of Spain, governed more countries successively, than any Prince that ever lived before him. He was Sovereign of Parma, and ceded it to his brother, Don Philip.

He was Sovereign to Tuscany, and ceded it to the Emperor.

He was Sovereign of the Two Sicilies, when his eldest brother Ferdinand VI. King of Spain, died without issue; the Spanish Monarchy thus devolved upon King Charles, who gave his two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily to his third son, Ferdinand, then a child, who now reigns over them.

The present King of the Two Sicilies had two elder brothers, Don Philip, Duke of Calabria, who being an ideot, was declared incapable of inheriting his father's dominions.

And Don Carlos, now King of Spain, whom the late King, his father, took with him from Naples to Spain, created Prince of Asturias, and declared Heir Apparent to the Spanish Monarchy, to which Providence was pleased to make him lately succeed.

When the Austrians took possession of the fortress of Belgrade, they found 1280 of the garrison dead, who had been killed in the course of the three preceding days, but whom the garrison had not time to bury. During the same period 1700 of the Turks were drowned.

Good men, in all ages, have been endued with a prophetic spirit!

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Dec.* 21, 1775.

LONDON.

LORD NORTH's *PROHIBITORY BILL.*

MR. HARTLEY.

SIR, upon this pause which is offered to you by the return of this bill from the Lords, I confess that I feel a kind of superstition to wish for one last word to deprecate the fatal blow, and that our unremitted opposition and remonstrance from the first to the very last stage of this bill may remain as a memorial, that some of us, at least, lament this fatal separation of America with an affectionate regret. We are overpowered by numbers, and all our entreaties and remonstrances are in vain. An inflexible majority in Parliament have now declared all America to be an independent hostile State. Disputes originally between administration, and America, are become, thro ministerial influence, the ground of a parliamentary war with America. The sense of the nation is not with that war, and I trust it never will be. However speaking in Parliament to ministers as they seem determined to drive all things to extremities, I must ask whether you are to expect that while you burn their towns, take or destroy their ships, and property, they will set with their arms folded, or whether they will not be driven to repel injury by injury. You have found their active powers of defence by the experience of the last campaign, when by your orders the shedding of the first civil blood was precipitated on the fatal 19th of April, before your pretended conciliatory motion could be proposed to any of the American assemblies? Why were you found unguarded in Canada? Two regiments are taken prisoners. Your officers are hostages, and yet you proceed in this unjust and unnatural war, with fire, sword, and rapine. What farther hostages may fall into their hands at Boston, or what blood of our fellow subjects may be shed there, I contemplate with horror. I dread some fatal event there. Public report threatens. When the provincials shall hear the fate of their late and last petition, and when they see all prospect of peace become desperate, what can you expect but that they should exert every power to destroy your land forces in America during the severity of the winter, before you can support or relieve them. Who will be answerable for these things. When this bill of rapine, which now lies before you gets to them, they will set themselves to retaliate upon your fleet. Your land force has been disgraced and annihilated in the first campaign, notwithstanding all your boastings; are we not then to expect, that those ministers of vengeance who shall press on a naval war with America, shall be responsible to their country, for the consequences of their head-strong and wilful measures, if the navy of this country should be brought to disgrace and defeat? Weigh the consequences. If you send large ships they will not be able to act. If small ones may they not be overpowered?—Consider the distance of your operations. Every port in America will be a Dunkirk to you. We know their skill and bravery as privateers in the last war. In any case you are laying the foundation of an hostile marine in America, which has been, and ought to be the source of the marine of Great-Britain.

I cannot be an adviser, or a well-wisher to any of the vindictive operations of the administration against America, because I think the cause unjust; but at the same time I must be equally earnest to secure British property and interests from destruction; neither a victory of Great-Britain over America nor of America over Great-Britain can afford to us any matter of triumph. Both are equally destructive. If nothing can abate your fury against the Americans in this ministerial war, we shall expect at least that you should guard our own vulnerable parts. Are you guarded at Newfoundland? Are you prepared against any expedition of retaliation if the provincials should meditate any thing to the destruction of your fisheries there?

Administration have been the aggressors in every thing, step by step. By this fatal bill of separation you now declare the Americans to be enemies in form, therefore it is yourselves that force upon them the rights of enemies. You must now be responsible to your country for the events of your own war, to which they have been so reluctant and you so precipitate. When this country shall come to open its eyes, to see and feel the consequences, they will know of whom to require an account. Sir, I shall now move you, instead of agreeing to the amendments of the Lords, to adjourn the consideration of them for six months; I confess with very little hopes of averting this bill, but from a superstitious feeling in my mind, to perform the last ceremonial office of affection and everlasting farewel to peace, and to America. The fate of America is cast. You may bruise its heel but you cannot crush its head. It will revive again. The new world it before them. Liberty is theirs. They have possession of a free government, their birth-right and inheritance, derived to them from their parent state, which the hand of violence cannot wrest from them. If you will cast them off, my last wish is to them; may they go and prosper. When the final period of this once happy country shall overtake ourselves, either through tumult or tyranny, may another Phœnix rise out of our ashes!

——————————When
The bird of wonder dies, the maiden Phœnix,
Her ashes new create another heir,
As great in admiration as herself.
So shall she leave her blessednes to one,
(When Heav'n shall call her from this cloud of darkness)
Who from the sacred ashes of her honor,
Shall starlike rise, as great in fame as she was,
And so stand fix'd. Peace, plenty, truth, love, terror,
That were the servants of this chosen infant,
Shall then be his, and like the vine grow round him.
Wher'er the bright sun of heav'n shall shine,
His honor, and the greatness of his name
Shall be, and make new nations. He shall flourish,
And like the mountain cedar, reach his branches
To all the plains about him. Children's children
Shall see this and bless Heav'n.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 9, 1789.

CONGRESS.

JANUARY 6.

IN addition to the Members of Senate, mentioned in our laſt, Mr. Maclay, of Pennſylvania, being arrived, a quorum of the Senate was formed. A ſufficient number of the Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, were alſo in town; but through the indiſpoſition of one of the gentlemen, they did not proceed to buſineſs, and adjourned.

JANUARY 7.

Mr. Ellſworth, and Mr. Patterſon, of the Senate, arrived and took their ſeats.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wadſworth, Mr. Sturgis, Mr. Van Ranſellaer, Mr. Carrol, and Mr. Matthews, appeared and took their ſeats.

A meſſage was ſent to rhe Senate, informing them that a quorum of the Houſe was now aſſembled.

Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. White, were appointed a committee to report the unfiniſhed buſineſs of the laſt ſeſſion.

A reſolution was received from the Senate, by which Mr. Strong and Mr. Izard is appointed a committee on their part, to wait on, and inform the Preſident of the United States, that the two Houſes of Congreſs are now formed, and requeſt to know of him, what time he will aſſign to meet them in the Senate Chamber, to lay before them the buſineſs he has to communicate. The Houſe concurred in this reſolution, and appointed Mr. Gilman, Mr. Ames, and Mr. Seney, a Committee on their part.

On motion, Reſolved, that two Chaplains of different denominations, be elected for the preſent ſeſſion—one by each Houſe, to interchange weekly.

Mr. Gilman of the committee appointed to wait on the Preſident informed the houſe that the Preſident had aſſigned To-Morrow, 11 o'clock to meet, and addreſs both Houſes of Congreſs, in the Senate Chamber. Adjourned to half after 10 o'clock, tomorrow morning.

JANUARY 8.

Mr. Wynkoop appeared this day, and took his ſeat.

The Houſe being aſſembled, adjourned to the Senate Chamber. At 11 o'clock, THE PRESIDENT of the United States, attended by his Aids, and Secretary, was received by the two Houſes of Congreſs in the Senate Chamber, when he was pleaſed to make the following SPEECH:

FELLOW-CITIZENS *of the* SENATE, *and* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

I EMBRACE with great ſatisfaction the opportunity, which now preſents itſelf, of congratulating you on the preſent favorable proſpects of our public affairs. The recent acceſſion of the important ſtate of North-Carolina to the Conſtitution of the United States (of which official information has been received)—the riſing credit and reſpectability of our country—the general and increaſing good-will towards the government of the union, and the concord, peace and plenty, with which we are bleſſed, are circumſtances, auſpicious, in an eminent degree to our national proſperity.

In reſuming your conſultations for the general good, you cannot but derive encouragement from the reflection, that the meaſures of the laſt ſeſſion have been as ſatisfactory to your conſtituents, as the novelty and difficulty of the work allowed you to hope.—Still further to realize their expectations, and to ſecure the bleſſings which a gracious Providence has placed within our reach, will in the courſe of the preſent important ſeſſion, call for the cool and deliberate exertion of your patriotiſm, firmneſs, and wiſdom.

Among the many intereſting objects, which will engage your attention, that of providing for the common defence will merit particular regard.—To be prepared for war is one of the moſt effectual means of preſerving peace.

A free people ought not only to be armed but diſciplined; to which end a uniform and well digeſted plan is requiſite: And their ſafety and intereſt require that they ſhould promote ſuch manufactories, as tend to render them independent on others, for eſſential, particularly for military ſupplies.

The proper eſtabliſhment of the troops which may be deemed indiſpenſable, will be entitled to mature conſideration. In the arrangements which may be made reſpecting it, it will be of importance to conciliate the comfortable ſupport of the officers and ſoldiers with a due regard to œconomy.

There was reaſon to hope, that the pacific meaſures adopted with regard to certain hoſtile tribes of Indians, would have relieved the inhabitants of our ſouthern and weſtern frontiers from their depredations. But you will perceive, from the information contained in the papers, which I ſhall direct to be laid before you, (comprehending a communication from the Commonwealth of Virginia) that we ought to be prepared to afford protection to thoſe parts of the Union; and, if neceſſary, to puniſh aggreſſors.

The intereſts of the United States require, that our intercourſe with other nations ſhould be facilitated by ſuch proviſions as will enable me to fulfil my duty in that reſpect, in the manner, which circumſtances may render moſt conducive to the public good: And to this end, that the compenſations to be made to the perſons, who may be employed, ſhould, according to the nature of their appointments, be defined by law; and a competent fund deſignated for defraying the expences incident to the conduct of our foreign affairs.

Various conſiderations alſo render it expedient, that the terms on which foreigners may be admitted to the rights of Citizens, ſhould be ſpeedily aſcertained by a uniform rule of naturaliza

Uniformity in the currency, weights and meaſures of the United States, is an object of great importance, and will, I am perſuaded, be duly attended to.

The advancement of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, by all proper means, will not, I truſt, need recommendation. But I cannot forbear intimating to you the expediency of giving effectual encouragement as well to the introduction of new and uſeful inventions from abroad, as to the exertions of ſkill and genius in producing them at home; and of facilitating the intercourſe between the diſtant parts of our country by a due attention to the Poſt-Office and Poſt-Roads.

Nor am I leſs perſuaded, that you will agree with me in opinion, that there is nothing, which can better deſerve your patronage, than the promotion of Science and Literature. Knowledge is in every country the ſureſt baſis of public happineſs. In one, in which the meaſures of government receive their impreſſion ſo immediately from the ſenſe of the community, as in our's, it is proportionably eſſential. To the ſecurity of a free Conſtitution it contributes in various ways: By convincing thoſe, who are entruſted with the public adminiſtration, that every valuable end of government is beſt anſwered by the enlightened confidence of the people: And by teaching the people themſelves to know, and to value their own rights; to diſcern and provide againſt invaſions of them; to diſtinguiſh between oppreſſion and the neceſſary exerciſe of lawful authority; between burthens proceeding from a diſregard to their convenience, and thoſe reſulting from the inevitable exigencies of ſociety; to diſcriminate the ſpirit of liberty from that of licentiouſneſs, cheriſhing the firſt, avoiding the laſt, and uniting a ſpeedy, but temperate vigilance againſt encroachments, with an inviolable reſpect to the laws.

Whether this deſirable object will be beſt promoted by affording aids to ſeminaries of learning already eſtabliſhed, by the inſtitution of a national univerſity, or by any other expedients, will be well worthy of a place in the deliberations of the Legiſlature.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

I SAW with peculiar pleaſure, at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, the reſolution entered into by you, expreſſive of your opinion, that an adequate proviſion for the ſupport of the public credit, is a matter of high importance to the national honor and proſperity.—In this ſentiment, I entirely concur.—And to a perfect confidence in your beſt endeavors to deviſe ſuch a proviſion, as will be truly conſiſtent with the end, I add an equal reliance on the chearful co-operation of the other branch of the Legiſlature.—It would be ſuperfluous to ſpecify inducements to a meaſure in which the character and permanent intereſts of the United States are ſo obviouſly and ſo deeply concerned; and which has received ſo explicit a ſanction from your declaration.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

I HAVE directed the proper officers to lay before you reſpectively ſuch papers and eſtimates as regard the affairs particularly recommended to your conſideration, and neceſſary to convey to you that information of the ſtate of the union, which it is my duty to afford.

The welfare of our country is the great object to which our cares and efforts ought to be directed.—And I ſhall derive great ſatisfaction from a co-operation with you, in the pleaſing though arduous taſk of enſuring to our fellow citizens the bleſſings, which they have a right to expect, from a free, efficient and equal government.

G. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES, *January* 8, 1790.

The Preſident then retired—and the Houſe returned to their own room: When The Preſident's Speech being read by the Clerk, it was voted that the Houſe would to-morrow take the ſame into conſideration in a Committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union.——On motion, it was voted to proceed to ballot for a Chaplain, when the votes being collected, it appeared, that the Rev. Dr. LYNN was re-elected.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock, A. M.

FROM THE POUGHKEEPSIE JOURNAL.

IN America we have very generally adopted the principle of a balanced legiſlature, and have thereby moſt probably reſcued free government from the violence, inſtability, and eventual tyranny, which have marked their progreſs in every part of the globe.—The report of the committee in the Pennſylvania convention which is now ſitting for the purpoſe of reforming their conſtitution (and which is the only one in the union that centers all legiſlative power in a ſingle houſe) contains a plan which appears to be an improvement even on our own models. Their legiſlature is to conſiſt of a governor, ſenate and aſſembly, with checks on each other, nearly ſimilar to the conſtitution of the United States. But the governor appoints all officers without any council of appointment. This is a real improvement on government in America. When appointments are confined to the executive department excluſively, and that executive is limited to a ſingle perſon, there is leſs room for cabal and intrigue, and much greater reſponſibility of character. The people then can be at no loſs for the perſon on whom to fix their cenſure or applauſe. On the plan of an executive council there may be very exceptionable appointments, and the public not diſcover the efficient cauſe of them. But the more the public eye is concentered on one perſon, the more he feels his reputation at ſtake, and the greater neceſſity of acting with integrity and firmneſs.—It has been frequently remarked, that popular aſſemblies are apt to diſcover very little ſolicitude for public faith, and that this muſt have ariſen from the idea, that the diſgrace attending ſuch groſs violations of moral juſtice, was ſo weakened by being divided among a large number, as to act with ſcarcely a perceptible influence.

There is another article in the report of the Pennſylvania committee which is without example in the original compact of any people. It is ſaid of Charondas, one of the ancient lawgivers of Italy, in inſtituting laws for the government of Sybaris, that he ordered the ſons of every family to learn to read and write under maſters in the pay of the public: The Pennſylvania convention have imitated a conduct which has conſecrated to immortality the memory of this antient legiſlator: One of the articles which are reported in their plan, requires ſchools to be ſupported in each town at the cheapeſt rate by teachers at the public expence. It is an obvious truth, that a free people owe all their liberties to their information. The eſtabliſhment of public ſchools eſpecially among our eaſtern neighbours, have moſt eſſentially ſerved to diſſeminate among the people of this country a knowledge of their rights, and the means to defend them—and we derive all our governments and character from the ſeeds implanted by thoſe generous inſtitutions. Without very conſiderable information, and unleſs education becomes pretty general, a people cannot elect their rulers with diſcernment, nor will they indeed eaſily find men who are competent for the various duties of public life. I therefore conſider it proper to make the buſineſs of education a part of the ſocial compact. We find from daily experience that people will not do their duty voluntarily. Education, and by it here I mean the more ſimple and uſeful parts of inſtruction both in ſcience and in morals, is moſt unaccountably neglected by the people in general in this State. It is even conjectured that our legiſlature will never conſent to a law making it a duty of each town to ſupport a reſpectable ſchool for fear it would be unpopular, What a pity then it is we have no ſuch article in our conſtitution.

There are ſeveral other very valuable improvements in the plan reported in the Pennſylvania convention; and if it is finally adopted, as it moſt probably will be, their government, from being the moſt unſkilful, will become the moſt complete in the union.

EDENTON, December 20.

By accounts from Fayetteville we learn, that the General Aſſembly have elected the honorable ALEXANDER MARTIN, Eſq. Governor of this ſtate, in the room of his Excellency SAMUEL JOHNSON, Eſq. appointed a Senator to Congreſs of the United States: That Fayetteville was the place for the next ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, and that the appointment of the other Senator had not been made, as there was not a majority of the Houſes in favor of any perſon.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 9.

The Preſident of the United States, when he addreſſed the two Houſes of Congreſs yeſterday, was dreſſed in a crow-colored ſuit of clothes, of American manufacture: The cloth appeared to be of the fineſt texture—the color of that beautiful changeable hue, remarked in ſhades not quite black. This elegant fabric was from the manufactory in Hartford.

The acceſſion of North-Carolina to the preſent confederation of the ſtates, is an event that gives ſincere pleaſure to the friends of our country; eſpecially as the majority is ſo large and reſpectable—and the joy excited on the occaſion, may be heightened, when the public are aſſured, as they are from the beſt authority, that the minority have diſcovered ſimilar ſentiments to thoſe which have done ſo much honor to the principles of patriotiſm, and good citizenſhip, diſcovered by the minorities in ſome of the other ſtates.

A noble ſpirit of emulation is diſcovering itſelf in the ſeveral ſtates—well endowed colleges, and other ſeminaries of learning are ſpringing up, upon liberal and enlightened plans—medical and other ſocieties are forming to extend the bleſſings of uſeful profeſſions, and extenuate the inevitable miſeries of human life—while the principles of benevolence are exciting the ſons of clemency, and compaſſion to deviſe the moſt feaſible methods to extinguiſh every veſtige of tyranny and ſlavery from off the face of the earth.—Our mechanics and artizans are forming into companies to enable them more effectually to promote their general intereſt.—Our merchants encouraged by the protection of the laws, and a uniform ſyſtem of revenue, are extending their enterprizes to all quarters of the globe—while their patriotic aſſociations ſtrengthen the hands of government, and prevent the honeſt and conſcientious traders from being ſacrificed by the arts of thoſe who would evade the laws.—To crown the whole, the great American Republic appears to realize its eligible ſituation, by giving the moſt indubitable evidence of its growing attachment to that Conſtitution, which with ſo much unanimity they have adopted—and which every day's experience proves was the great *deſideratum* in their late embarraſſed ſituation.

"United here, and realiz'd we ſee,
"LAWS, INDEPENDENCE, LIBERTY!
"The triple cord which binds all faſt,
"Like the golden chain of Jove,
"Combining all below, with all above,
"To make the ſacred Union laſt."

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Wedneſday, Sloop Sea Flower, Whiting, Cape Francois, 30 days.
Thurſday, Brig Amelia, Lewis, Cape Francois, 9 days.

☞ *A few copies of The Preſident's SPEECH, on fine paper, may be had at the Office of the Editor.*

WILLIAM TAYLOR,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE,

No. 4, BURLING-SLIP,

A General Aſſortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS,

Among which are the following Articles:

BOOK Muſlins 8-4 6-4 5-4	HUMHUMS,
Jackonet do.	Long Cloths,
Hankerchiefs, of various kinds,	Caſſas,
Chintzes,	Seerſuckers,
Ginghams,	Boglapores.

A Variety of handſome painted MUSLINS.

With many other Articles, which will be ſold by the Piece or Package, low for caſh.

And a few pair large handſome Cotton COUNTERPANES, much warmer than Blankets.

JANUARY 9, 1790. t. f.

THE OBSERVER.

No. XII.

On Excise, or Duties on inland Trade and Business.

TO balance the several branches of a national revenue, in such manner, that no order of citizens may be oppressed, and no kind of useful business discouraged, is the most difficult duty of a financier. Any man who is cloathed with power, and determined on the obtainment of a revenue, may find ways and means to take it from the people; but it is only a great and prudent man, who can combine public and private interests, by enriching the national treasury, in such ways as stimulate general industry, and overburden no order of people. A genius, natively adapted for such calculations, may fix on leading principles, and conjecture with surprising success; still it is experience which must perfect the system. That rapid growth of empire which we may expect, with such fresh resources as always appear in a new country; under the guidance of a masterly hand, and matured by a few years experience, will establish American credit in the opinion of all mankind. But to make a successful beginning, the public must exercise patience, and give time for the several parts of a system, to be brought forward in orderly succession; and when the whole is produced, there will be a fit time to judge, how near the first attempt hath approached to such perfection as we may expect, and wherein alterations may be expedient. No man, who hath abilities to provide otherwise for himself, will long serve a factious people; and when jealousy begins to arise, between the great denominations of citizens, who pursue different employments, it threatens a retirement of those characters, who are most fit to guide. The importing merchants have set a noble example of patriotism, in aiding an impost by their influence; if the retailing merchants and planters discover equal magnanimity, we may defy the predictions of our enemies, that America will be always faithless.

Impost and excise are among the names by which taxes on commerce and business have been called. In the American sense of these words, impost is a tax on merchandise, payable at the port of entry, by the importing merchant; and excise is a tax on certain kinds of business, or a duty on merchandise paid by the retailer after a sale of his goods. Though the same article be charged with both duties, there is an obvious reason for separating the times of imposition and payment. The nature of importation, requires it to be made in larger quantities of the same article, than will command an immediate sale; and an impost must be paid before the merchant can receive any returns by his business. If too high an impost be charged, it in effect prohibits importation, by requiring from the importer a sum greater than he can pay; for though he recharges it to the purchaser, there must be a previous advance of the duty, which is beyond his power. This remark will be found true in all mercantile states; but especially in America, from the prevalent custom of giving a long credit to the retailing trader. Were an impost to be imposed, of four times the present sum, it would amount to a prohibition on three fifths of our importing merchants; and throw business into the hands of a few who have great wealth—This would be destructive to many worthy merchants, and operate as a monoply to raise prices unreasonably on the consumer. There are many articles of luxury which ought to contribute a large share to the national revenue; among these are wines, and ardent spirits of every kind.—The man who will indulge his vanity and appetite, in ways which have a corrupting influence on republican virtue, is a fit subject for such kinds of taxation, as he may avoid or voluntarily take on himself. So great a tax on these articles, at the port of entry or at the distillery, as they ought to pay, would prohibit importation for the reason abovementioned; but divide the tax, let one part be paid on importation, and the other by the retailer, after an actual consumption of the article and the evil is prevented. I care not by what name this last tax is called, for names are arbitrarily imposed, and have such a meaning as the legislature is pleased to give them. Impost and excise do not mean the same thing in any two states on earth. In England, an excise means taxes on various kinds of manufacture and internal business, and is wholly different from those excises used by several states in the union, which are duties on the retail sale of imported articles. In other European countries, impost and excise have meanings as different as the several languages of the people; and by means of our general descent from that country, and a community of language, excise is an unpopular word in America; for which reason perhaps this name ought not to enter a revenue system in the United States—though our duties on inland trade and business, should be established on equitable principles, and with a most sacred regard to the rights of men and citizens, the idea associated with that word, will not be removed for half a century.

To accomodate myself to the reader's understanding, I have used the word excise in my past essays, for all duties on inland trade and on certain lucrative branches of business; and I believe it is the sense of the people, that such duties ought to constitute one great branch of the national revenue.

Every principle of national policy requires, that the use of certain foreign articles should be discouraged, by a higher tax, than can be imposed at the port of entry; without forming a virtual monoply, in favor of a few overgrown importers, or great foreign companies; who would pay any tax, if they might be richly repaid, by a subsequent sale in the country.

Every principle of virtue requires, that the superabundant use of certain articles, which are destructive to the morals, health and industry of the people, should be checked by taxation.—If the intemperate, who disturb our neighbourhood, and corrupt our youth, will not benefit the public by their industry and thrift, they should be made subservient to the national good, by contributing largely to its income—So small a quantity of ardent spirits, is necessary for medicine, and the real comfort of life, that a high tax will injure no one, but those who use them to excess; and such have no right to complain of an evil, voluntarily brought on themselves.

Sumptuary laws, or laws against excess in dress and living, have been found necessary in many states, and they are needed in this country. An absolute prince, may prohibit luxury and extravagance in dress, by his positive injunctions; but the experiment will not succeed with a people, who have such ideas of liberty, as prevail in the United States—a more safe method is to discourage foreign superfluities, and encourage our own manufactures by duties judiciously imposed. It is better to enrich our revenue at the expence of prodigality, than of industry—The prodigal are self devoted to ruin, and as the event cannot be prevented, for the contagion of their example let them make the only possible atonement, a contribution to the necessities of the country which hath protected them. Wrought silks of foreign manufacture, ought to be considered as superfluities in the United States; and a duty on all these would encourage the home cultivation and manufacture, for which the middle and southern states are well adapted. To select all the articles, which ought on these general principles to be dutied, is equally beyond my present design, my information and capacity. Certain branches of business within the country, which are productive to the managers, and firmly established, might contribute a share to the national revenue. Our empire extends through a greater variety of climes than any other on earth; in some part of the whole, almost every production of nature may be found, and every work of art will soon be fabricated.—Policy leads to a preference of home productions and manufactures, and a mercantile intercourse between the northern, middle, and southern states—Until this takes place we are not an independent people, in so high a sense as we might be; and the encouragement of such intercourse, depends on the regulation of revenue. To take up these general principles and form a system of duties on inland trade and business, of general benefit, must be a work of time—the task is difficult—the scope is broad, but I firmly believe, the gentlemen, in your treasury department, have an eye of discernment which can measure it.

While on this subject, I cannot refrain mentioning the impolicy and injustice of those partial systems, which have obtained in a number of states, under the name of excise. That politicians of a little territory, pressed for expedients, should patronize them before the formation of a general government, is not so strange; but that any should presevere at the present crisis is unfortunate—Every thing of this kind is in its nature anti-national, and leads to jealousy and contention between the states—It is contrary to the spirit of our constitution, which wisely provides that commerce, with all its interests shall be under the controul of one nurturing parent—and it will give rise to counteracting schemes of revenue, which will for a time oppress the people, and in the end defeat the whole. It ought further to be observed, that the manner of collecting state excises, has been and will be such, that the rich who purchase in large quantities, escape payment, and the poor who buy of a retailer, in small proportions, are subjected to the duty. Certainly this is not good policy or justice.

P. S. Since writing the above, the Observer has heard of a little Treatise, which he would recommend to the perusal of the people of Connecticut. It is entitled, "*An enquiry into the Excise Laws of Connecticut*"—and is supposed to be written by a gentleman of known literary merit—in which he hath clearly proved, the impolicy and injustice of all state excises, and local systems of revenue, by commerce, and their inconsistency with the rights of a general government.

THE GUEST.—No. XII.

With equal eye each tender plant survey,
And point their opening beauties to the day;
But if perchance, some weaker than the rest,
Recline their heads, by nature's hand depress'd,
Let double diligence thy hours employ,
To make them objects too, of future joy.

THERE is a weakness that many parents discover in their conduct towards their children, which is invariably attended with unhappy effects—and that is, partiality in their deportment towards those who insensibly become the objects of peculiar tenderness, while the rest of the same flock are treated with neglect. But the ideas on this subject I would wish to impress on the minds of my readers, are contained in the following quotation from that excellent production, the "Worcester Speculator" in these observations, viz.

Parents are the trustees of Heaven; infant souls are loaned to them to form for usefulness here and happiness hereafter; in the discharge of this all important trust, the nicest attention should be paid to the forming of their minds, and they ought carefully to avoid a discovery of any partiality, as it has a tendency to irritate and sour the temper and disposition, and will indelibly stamp the character through life. To administer favours with equal liberality, ought to be the leading principle in the *magna charta* of every domestic republic; yet so strangely have parents, from the first formation of families, mistaken the elements of domestick police, that we have too often found them, in the most inhuman manner, detaching favourites from among their branches, on whom they lavish every attention, unnaturally indulging the freaks of their own fancy, and suffering the scale of favour to preponderate with the most unreserved caprice.—Inhuman gratification! ill grounded partiality! If it be bottomed on any superiority of talents, that superiority must arise from nature or from education; if from nature, parents, as the instruments of nature, ought to be the last to aggravate these misfortunes; if from education, as the guardians and instructors of their offspring, they but rebuke their own delinquency.—Unnatural and unjustifiable is the conduct of such parents—unhappy and fatal have been the consequences which ever did and invariably will result from such treatment; yet how bitter, how agonizing is the reflection to every philanthropic soul, that the baneful influence of this partiality is not confined to, nor does it all evaporate in the small sphere of domestick conv[illegible]s—

"*Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclin'd.*"—

The early impressions of infancy will indelibly stain our minds for life.—When children are forced, by a parent's unequal hand, into a consciousness of their inferiority, it enlarges on them with their acquaintance with mankind.

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.

JANUARY 9.——DOLLARS at 8s.

JAMAICA Spirits,	5/3. a 5/6
Antigua Rum,	4/9. a 5/.
St. Croix, do.	4/4. a 4/8.
Country, do.	2/10. a 3/.
Molasses,	2/4. a 2/5.
Brandy,	5/9. a 6/.
Geneva,	5/.
Do. in cases,	28/. a 29/.
Muscovado Sugar,	80/. a 72/.
Loaf, do.	1/3.
Lump, do.	1/1½.
Pepper,	3/.3
Pimento,	1/. a 1/4.
Coffee,	1/8. a 1/9.
Indigo, (Carolina)	3/. a 6/.
Do. French,	18/.
Rice,	22/.
Superfine Flour,	49/.
Common do.	42/. a 44/.
Rye do.	25/. a 26/.
Indian Meal,	18/.
Rye,	4/9. pr. bush.
Corn, (Southern)	4/.
Do. (Northern,)	4/3. a 4/6.
Beef, first quality,	45/. a 48/.
Pork, first quality,	70/. a 75/.
Oats,	1/7.
Flax-seed,	5/6 a 5/9.
Ship bread per cwt.	21/.
Country refined bar-iron,	28l. a 30l.
Do. bloomery,	25l. a 26l.
Swedes do.	45l.
Russia do.	30l.
Pig-iron,	8l 10/. a 9l.
German steel, per lb.	9d.
Nails American, by cask. per. lb. 4d.	14d.
Do. do. do. 6d.	12d.
Do. do. do. 8d.	9½d.
Do. do. do. 10d.	7½d a 8½d.
Do. do. do. 12d.	
Do. do. do. 20d.	
Do. do. do, 24d.	
Pot ash, per ton,	39l. a 40l.
Pearl ash,	48l a 50l.
Bees-wax per lb.	2/2. a 2/3.
Mackarel per barr.	26/. a 30/.
Herrings,	18/.
Mahogany, Jamaica, per foot,	10d.
Dominico, do.	9d.
Honduras, do.	7d.
Logwood unchipped, per ton.	8l.
Do. chipped.	14l.
2 inch white oak plank, per m.	10l. 10/.
1 inch do.	5l.
2 inch white pine plank,	8l.
1½ inch do.	6l. 10/.
1 inch do.	3l. 10/.
2 inch pitch pine do.	10l.
1½ inch do.	6l. 10/.
1 inch do.	4l.
Pitch pine scantling,	3l. 8/.
Cyprus 2 feet shingles,	1l. 10/.
Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 8/.
Cedar 2 inch do.	1l. 10/
Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 6/.
Do. 18. inch do.	18/
Butt white oak staves,	35/.
Pipe do. do.	9l.
Hogshead do. do.	6l. 10/.
Do. do. heading,	8l.
Irish barrel do. staves,	3l. 5/.
Hogshead red oak do.	5l. 5/.
Do. French do.	5l.
Hogshead hoops,	4l.
Whiteoak square timber per square foot,	10d.
Red wood, per ton,	28l.
Fustick,	10l.
Beaver, per lb.	12/. a 16/.
Otter per skin,	9/. 32/.
Grey fox,	4/7.
Martin,	4/10.
Racoon,	3/6 a 7/6.
Muskrat,	10d. a 14d.
Beaver hats,	64/.
Castor do.	48/.
Chocolate,	14d.
Cocoa,	70/. a 80/.
Cotton,	1/9.
Tar, pr. bar.	11/. a 12/.
Pitch,	16/.
Turpentine,	18/. a 20/.
Tobacco, James River,	4d. a 3½d.
Do. York,	4d. a 3½d.
Do. Rappahanock,	2d a 3½d.
Do. Maryland, coloured,	5½d.
Do. Western-shore,	2d a 3½d.
Lead in pigs, pr cwt.	60/.
Do. bars,	68/.
Do. Shot,	68/.
Red lead,	68/.
White do. dry,	95/.
White do. in oil,	5l. 12/.
Salt-petre hams,	7½d.
Spermaceti candles,	3/.
Mould do.	11d. a 1/.
Tallow dipt,	9½d.
Soap,	5d. a 8d.
Castile soap,	9d. a 10d.
English cheese, pr. lb.	15d.
Country do.	5d.
Butter,	1/.
Hyson tea,	11/. a 12/.
Sequin do.	6/6.
Bohea do.	2/5.
Ginseng,	3/. a 4/6.
Starch Poland,	7d.
Snuff,	2/3.
Allum salt, water measure, pr. bush.	3/6.
Liverpool do.	2/.
Madeira wine, pr. pipe,	60l. a 90l.
Port,	46l.
Lisbon, pr. gal.	5/.
Teneriff,	4/.
Fyall,	3/3.
Dutch gun-powder, pr. cwt.	8l.
Nail rods, pr. ton,	36l.
Lintseed oil, pr. gal.	[illegible]
Whale do. pr. barrel,	5[illegible]. a56/.
Spermaceti do,	6l.
Shake-down hhds.	[illegible]

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Published by JOHN FENNO, No. 9, MAIDEN-LANE, near the *Oswego-Market*, NEW-YORK.—[3*dol. pr. an.*]